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OWNER OF THE CHICAGO TIMES-

HERALD A VICTIM OF APOPLEXY.

Died Suddenly at the Holland House,

New York, Yesterday Afternoon-

tributes from Personal Friends.

NEW YORK, April 14.-James W. Scott,

chief proprietor and editor of the Times-

Herald, of Chicago, and The Evening Post,

of that city, died at the Holland House,

in this city, at 2:45 o'clock to-day. Mr.

Scott arrived in this city on Friday last

from Chicago with his wife and niece and

adopted daughter, Miss Grace Hatch. He

was apparently in good health and spirits.

but said to his friends that he had been

overworked and intended to visit Old Point

Comfort and Virginia Beach to take a

complete rest for some weeks. On Satur-

day night Mr. Scott was at the Hotel

Waldorf with Capt. John Allen, of the

United States navy, and some other friends.

He then complained of feeling the effects

of the strain he had been under since

the consolidation of the Times and the

Herald. This morning he complained of

pain in the left side and asked that a

doctor be called in to attend him. Dr. John

A. Irwin, of No. 14 West Twenty-ninth

street, was summoned. He found that Mr.

Scott was suffering from renal calculus,

caused by the passing of a stone from the

kidneys to the bladder. Dr. Irwin treated

Mr. Scott and he became much better.

He asked if he might leave his room at

the hotel and take a drive in Central Park

with Mrs. Scott. Dr. Irwin advised him to

remain quiet and left his patient at moon.

At 1:30 o'clock Dr. Irwin was again hastily

called to see Mr. Scott. He found that his

patient was suffering from an apopletic

seizure which he knew must prove fatal. Shortly after 2 o'clock Mr. Scott's breathing became stertorous and he lost consciousness. He died half an hour after he became unconscious and passed away in that condition. Mrs. Scott and Miss Hatch were with him when he died.

The news of Mr. Scott's death spread

The news of Mr. Scott's death spread quickly, and a number of his friends in the city and from the West, who happened to be in New York, called and sent to Mrs.

Scott their condolence and expressions of deep sympathy. Among those who called were Ambrose Butler, James S. Metcalfe, of Life; Walter Dunham, Moses P. Handy and John F. Wilkie, who returned from

TRIBUTES FROM FRIENDS.

Capt. John Allen, U. S. N., said that he

was never more shocked than when he

heard of Mr. Scott's death. He considered

that his loss to Chicago would be irrepar-

able. He had an immense influence in po-

litical and municipal affairs, and invariably

did what was right. "I was at the Waldorf

with him last night," said Mr. Allen. "Mr.

Scott never appeared in better spirits. I

asked him why he had called the consol-

idated newspaper the Times-Herald. He

said, laughing, 'When the paper is folded

the word "Times" will be on the inside and the name Herald will always appear on the outside.' Mr. Scott was a dear, good man, and I shall miss him more than

Ambrose Butler said: "Mr. Kohlsaat and I spent considerable time with Mr. Scott on Friday evening. He was in remarkably good spirits, but said that he felt overworked. He told us that he in-

tended to stay for three weeks at Old Point Comfort and Virginia beach, and have a complete rest from all business affairs. His loss will be very great, and I, a par-ticular personal friend of his, cannot ex-press my feelings since I heard of his

death."

Mr. John Wilkie said: "I only arrived from London yesterday. I was horrified this afternoon to hear that my old friend and fellow-journalist had died. I wrote to him from London when I heard of the consolidation of the Times and Herald under his management, congratulating him and expressing my belief that under his direction the paper would be both a success financially and would prove a great factor in the mebble interest. He was president

in the public interest. He was president of the Press Club and I succeeded him in that office."

of the Press Club and I succeeded him in that office."

Dr. Irwin said: "Mr. Scott's death was due to apoplexy. He was a short man and very stout. I have no doubt but that there was fatty degeneration of the heart. Mr. Scott had long suffered from renal calculus. This was especially troublesome this morning and Mr. Scott did not leave his bed. The agony caused him to thrash about in his bed, and the exertion burst a blood vessel in the brain and caused his death. The kidney trouble had nothing to do with his death beyond that it caused the activity which brought on the attack."

The funeral will take place in Chicago, but no date has as yet been fixed. Mr. Scott's body will be conveyed to that city to-morrow afternoon by the West Shore limited. The Eastern newspaper men will make arrangements to escort the body to the train. They will hold a meeting to-morrow morning to complete the arrangements.

MR. SCOTT'S BUSINESS CAREER.

MR. SCOTT'S BUSINESS CAREER.

James Wilmot Scott was born in Wal-

worth county, Wisconsin, near the Illinois

line, in June, 1849. When a boy his parents

removed to Galena, Ill., where they both

remained until they died. The elder Scott

was for many years postmaster of Galena,

having been appointed by Grant. James W. pased through the public schools of

Galena and was then sent to Beloit, Wis.,

college, where he spent two years in the

cademic course. Leaving college he went

for a short time to New York city, where he was engaged in business, but occasion-

contributed to the press. While thus

can tell.'

BIG FOUR JAMES W. SCOTT DEAD

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WAGON WHEAT.....55c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

352 WEST WASHINGTON STREET. MESSAGE FROM THE CHICORA.

Note Written by the Engineer of the Fated Stenmer Found in a Bottle.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 14 .- J.

H. Graham, of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, received a telegram this evening from Mrs. W. J. Hancock, wife of clerk Hancock, of the Chleora, stating that a bottle, picked up at Glen pier this morning was in her possession, and would reach here by express to-morrow morning. It contains a message written by engineer McClure. Unauthentic reports from there say the message found was: "Are lost. Stines and Clark washed overboard yesterday. Engine broken down; could see land but for snow." The date was not given. This Mr. Graham believes to be genuine. The style of construction of the message leads to the belief that other messages written earlier, and some later, are affoat and will be found before many days.

Cycler Zimmerman Married.

employed he secured an appointment in the government printing office in Washington. In 1872 he left the capital and started a small weekly paper in Prince George county, Maryland. Not finding the field broad enough, the young man returned to the West and at his father's home, Galena, started a weekly paper called the Press. One year later he left this venture and went to Chicago. His first undertaking in that city was to start a trade daily, called the National Hotel Reporter. In this publication, which has since grown to be of considerable importance, Mr. Scott retained an interest until his death. After several attempts to convert the Hotel Reporter into a general newspaper, Mr. Scott surrendered the management to his partner and joined a number of other young men in founding the Chicago Herald in 1881. Two of Mr. Scott's associates were David Henderson, the well-known theatrical manager, and Will D. Eaton. In 1831, most of Mr. Scott's associates left the company to make way for Mr. John R. Walsh, who had required a controlling interest. Mr. Scott and Mr. Walsh remained in the closest business and personal relations until March, 1895, when Mr. Walsh sold to Mr. Scott his interest in the Herald and the Evening Post, which had been founded by the Herald company in 1890. The intervening years saw the growth of the Herald from a struggling sheet to 9, large and influential newspaper. Mr. Scott began as business manager, but soon became publisher and editor of both the Herald and the Evening Post, Meantime his life was filled with other matters. He was for years president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, a body which he was largely instrumental in founding. In three consecutive terms he was president of the Chicago Press Club. He was a member of every club of importance.

paper Publishers' Association, a body which he was largely instrumental in founding. In three consecutive terms he was president of the Chicago Press Club. He was a member of every club of importance in Chicago and also of the Clover Club, Philadelphia. In addition he was conspicuous in all social and public movements of importance. Mr. Scott was a member of the board of directors of the world's fair at one time, declining the presidency. He was president of the Fellowship Club, formed to entertain distinguished guests to the fair, from its founding until his death.

Mr. Scott was the originator of many important changes in journalism which are known to all newspaper men. On March last the Herald was merged with the Times of Chicago, and called the Chicago Times-Herald. Mr. Hawley, of the Times, became managing editor and Mr. Scott, the editor in chief and manager, holding a controlling interest in the stock. His death occurred just as he had consummated the crowning plan of his life, to own and control absolutely a great newspaper, and while he was on the crest of the wave of popular favor.

Mr. Scott married, in 1876, Miss Carrie Green, of Lyle, Dupage county, Illinois, who survives him. He had no children.

Prof. James D. Dana. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 .- Prof. James D. Dana, a geologist of world-wide fame, died at his residence here at 10:15 o'clock to-night, from heart failure, age 1

about eighty-three years. He was apparently in perfect health during the day, but to-night, at 10 o'clock, while conversing with his family, he was suddenly stricken, and died before a doctor could reach him. Lother Von Meyer. LONDON, April 15 .- A dispatch to the Times from Berlin announces the death of Lother Von Meyer, a celebrated chemist.

TWO MORE CAPTURED

M'GUIRE AND O'DONNELL RETURNED TO MATTEAWAN ASYLUM.

Only Two of the Five Escaped Couvicts, Train Robber Perry and Desperado Davis, Now at Liberty.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., April 14.-Patrick McGuire and Michael O'Donnell, two of the five convicts who escaped from the Matteawan asylum last Wednesday night, were captured at Pine Plains to-day. This leaves only Perry, for whose arrest a reward of \$2,250 is offered, and Davis, who is said to be even more desperate and daring than the former, still at liberty.

When Superintendent Allison learned, last night, that Perry had broken into a house at Hughesonville, on Thursday night, and stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, he at once dispatched attendants to all important points north of here. Attendant James Coyle, who, with two other attendants, had been at Danbury, was directed to proceed at once to Pine Plains. This morning Coyle saw a man's head protruding from an empty hay car about sixty yards from where he stood. The head disappeared, but not before he recognized the man as O'Donnell. He fired a shot from his revolver at random into the car. As he did so, McGuire jumped out through the opposite doorway. Coyle then leaped into the car and arrested O'Donnell who was crouching in a corner, too broken down to offer resistance. Coyle pulled the convict out of the car, and started down the railroad track in pursuit of McGuire. Coyle gained on the tired convict for about a mile and then fired another shot. The fugitive took to the woods which borders the track on both sides. Then the convict was discovered standing in an open field on the border of the wood in a fefiant attitude. Coyle started after him,

"If you take me, you'll have to take me dead," McGuire yelled 'deflantly.

"I'll do that," replied Coyle, coming close to McGuire, who, seeing that capture was inevitable, lay down in the field and said "Well, you'll have to carry me anyway," Coyle persuaded him to go peaceably to the station. news of the capture had spread through the vicinity and there was an im-mense crowd of curious country folks to see the now celebrated convicts arrive at the asylum. Dr. Allison had McGuire and O'Donnell placed in separate rooms and he examined each one at great length, after which he repeated to the reporter what he had been able to learn from them. The asylum is a new institution and not occupied throughout. A number of patients have been employed in finishing the various have been employed in finishing the various wards. Some months ago a number of patients were employed in scraping the floor of the south isolated ward, which was then uroccupied. From McGuire it is learned that the fashioning of keys, which freed the men from their cells, was begun at that time by some patient employed on the improvement. When McGuire was transferred to the south isolated ward together provement. When McGuire was transferred to the south isolated ward, together with other patients, he discovered these keys concealed in the rear of this ward, together with a pair of small flat files, about four inches long. The partially filed keys which had originally been spoons, as described by Quigly, were taken possession of by McGuire, who had worked for the past six or eight months on them. They were tried in the locks from time to time by one of the patients who had the run of the ward. Some time ago McGuire, who is a jeweler by trade, broke open the watchman's box which connects with the clock in the main office and secured a thin piece of steel, two inches long and a quarter of an inch wide. With his file he made a fine saw with which he was enabled to a fine saw with which he was enabled to saw out the wire screen over the door when the time for escape came. The tools and screen were secreted behind the zinc when McGuire was not at work on them. The rest of McGuire's statement showing how he left his cell, agrees exactly with the story told by Quigly.

Memphis Interstate Drill. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—A private telegram received here announces the acceptance by Major General Schofield, U. S. ceptance by Major General Schofield, U. S. A., of the invitation to attend the interstate drill and encampment to be held here in May. The Secretary of War has agreed to furnish one company from each corps of the service and a band, provided transportation is arranged by the officers of the drill. Steps have already been taken to comply with this condition, and the attendance of a liberal representation of regulars is assured. Montgomery Park will be given to the management on April 28, the day following the close of the spring race meeting. Contracts have been closed for upwards of seven hundred tents, to contain from four to six men each, and no effort will be spared to provide for the comfort of the thousands of citizens, soldiers and visitors who are expected to be present.

Geologist Probably Browned. ALTON, Ill., April 14.—Hon. Wm. Mc-Adams, noted as a professor of archaeology, is probably drowned. Last night he started up the river in a sail boat and later his boat and dog were found seven miles up the river. Relatives think he was stricken with apoplexy and fell overboard. He was the author of many geological works and had charge of the State exhibit at the world's fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1895.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WARNS THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

He Sees Great Peril to the Nation in the Efforts of Silverites to Undermine Our Safe Currency System.

LINE OF BATTLE IS DRAWN

AND IT IS TIME, HE SAYS, FOR ALL THINKING MEN TO ACT.

Letter to Chicago Business Men. Scoring Silver Monometallists and Advocating Sound Money.

CHICAGO, April 14.-The business men and citizens of Chicago who invited President Cleveland to visit Chicago are to be disappointed. The invitation read:

"As business men and citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party affiliations, we respectfully invite you and Mrs. Cleveland to a public reception to be tendered to you in this city, to express our deep sense of appreciation of your statemanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our government and your uncompromising attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound national currency."

This evening the Hon. Henry S. Robbins, who is said to be the author of the movement and a member of the committee, received the following letter from the Presi-

"Gentlemen-I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine My attachment to this cause is so great and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation; but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participation in the occasion you contemplate. I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more imthe welfare of our fellow-countrymen and the strength, prosperity and honor of our Nation.

"The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident. If the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity, thus far, to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless, been ingeniously pressed with specious suggestions, which in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

NEED OF THE HOUR. "What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money.' In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason tegether as members of a great Nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill-exchanged for the illusions of a depased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

"If our people were isolated from all others, and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their physical life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that, though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is nominally enhanced the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the better prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that even if they were real and palpable he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

"It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices an increased cost of all the needs of his home must long be his portion while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson. THE "GOLD-BUG" CRY.

"An insidious attempt is made to create

a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinua tion, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common peple of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes, are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle. I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, and whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme, not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

"In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdepend Merchants and dealers are in every prhood, and each has its shops and manu-

factories. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in the financial centers of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent, and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought, they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government. Yours very truly. GROVER CLEVELAND." Mr. Robbins was seen by a reporter and said: "While the business men who extended this invitation hoped for a favorable

response, they fully realized the difficulties in the way of the President's acceptance. His inability to overcome these and come to Chicago will be deeply regretted by them as the ovation which would have been accorded to him here would have given a great impetus to the honest money sentiment throughout the West, Still his letter will have almost as wide influence, as it speaks on this topic with his usual courage and directness."

Proposed Silver Demonstration. DENVER, Col., April 14.-On their arrival n Denver to-morrow morning ex-Congressman Sibley, Senator Jones and General Warner will be met by a reception commitee, at the head of which will be Governor McIntyre and Mayor McMurray. A reception will be given to the distinguished visitors at the Brown Palace Hotel in the evening, for which arrangements have been made on an elaborate scale. Governor Mc-Intyre will welcome the visitors to the State Intyre will welcome the visitors to the State and one of them will reply, but the speeches will be brief. Tuesday afternoon an open air meeting will be held on the grounds of the State Capitol. Special trains will be run from all over the State. Seating accommodations will be provided for over five thousand, but it is expected from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand people will be present. The programme for the remainder of the week has not been completed.

THE TABLES TURNED

COLONEL BATTYE AND OTHER BRIT-ISH SOLDIERS KILLED.

started Out to Chastise Some of Umra Khan's Followers, but Were Severely Punished Themselves.

SIMLA, April 14.-The guides and infantry

belonging to the brigade of General Water-

field, part of the force operating against Umra Khan of Jandol, were detached from the brigade and sent across the Punjkora river to reconnoiter and to chastise some villagers who had been firing on the British camp. The British met a strong force of the enemy and were compelled to retreat, covered by an artillery fire from the camp. Colonel Battye was killed and several others of the British force were wounded. The natives showed great determination and are still in force on the Punjkora river. The third brigade has joined the first and second brigade at Sado. Later advices say the natives kept up a dropping fire on the British while the latter were engaged in constructing a raft bridge over the river. The bridge was finally finished and Colonel Battye, who was in command of the guides, crossed over safely, with orders to form a camp in the morning and destroy the native villages. The enemy, finding their fire had not prevented the completion of the bridge, decided to destroy it. During the night they threw immense logs into the river above the bridge. These were caught in the rapid current and carried down with great force on the frail bridge, smashing it to pieces. With the destruction of the bridge, Colonel Battye and his party were cut off from the main body of the British forces. Colonel Battve. however, proceeded into the hills to punish the natives. So he signaled across the river to General Waterfield that two hostile bodies were approaching. General Waterfield signaled back orders for Colonel Battye to retreat. General Waterfield's force covered the retreat with its mountain battery and Maxim guns which were moved to the bank of the river for this purpose. Colonel Battye executed the retreat in a masterly marner. When hotly pressed by the enemy a halt would be made and a withering fire poured into the pursuers, whose confusion would enable the British force to retire These plans succeeded until the British reached a wide place, when, through fear of hitting their own men. General Waterfield's party were told to cease firing, leaving Colonel Battye to depend on his own resources. The natives tried to cut off the retreat to the river, and the aspect of affairs looked very serious. The retreat, however, continued in an orderly manner. One section would halt and fire to cover the retreat of the others, and would return to their comrades before the natives would again start in pursuit of them. These tactics were followed until the enemy was within thirty yards of the river. Colonel Battye was killed by a bullet just as the British got within hailing distance of General Waterfield's camp. The enemy lost heavily. It is now reported that they have dispersed. Materials are being hurried forward for the construction of a suspension bridge across the river. A dispatch to the Times from Punikora

says that besides Colonel Battye, three severely and twenty men slightly wounded.

England Has Her Hands Full.

From a number of foreign newspapers the

following remarks on England's latest "litfollowing remarks on England's latest "little war" have been compiled and condensed:

There is little doubt but that the force being mobilized at Peshawur, with a view to bringing to order Umra Khan, the Jhandoul chieftain, who has invaded Chitral, a territory to which he has no right whatever, will have to take the field, in which case they will probably find themselves involved in a war of some magnitude. The troops, under Sir Robert Low, will easily be able to subdue Umra and his 4,000 riflemen, but in the event of a general rising taking place the British force of 14,000 men will be none too large. If Umra Khan is able to enlist in his cause the 22,000 fighting men of Swat and those of the Yusufzai, who are credited with being able to raise no less than 22,000 swordsmen, Sir Robert Low will have his hands full; indeed, it is questionable whether his force will be large enough for the work it would have to do under these circumstances. The Swatis are said to have expressed their willingness to aid in attacking Umra Khan, but, as the whole district is a hotbed of fanaticism, they are not to be relied upon. It can but be hoped that the proclamation issued to the tribesmen by the government of India will have the effect of isolating Umra, as if this comes about the expedition to Chitral will not prove such a very serious business.

In Umra Khan the English have no contemptible enemy, and he is singularly ungrateful to turn against them, for his doings have generally been looked upon by the government of India with a favorable eye. He has been one of the better roles of tle war" have been compiled and condensed:

the present Amir of Afghanistan, and but for a remonstrance on the part of the Indian government would have been flattened out long ago by that potentate. He is a spiendid general in hill warfare, and has a regular army of 4,000 men, all armed with rifles and well supplied with ammunition.

The leadership of the expedition could hardly be in better hands than those of Sir Robert Low. At the age of sixteen he entered the Ninth Bengal Cavalry, a regiment which mutinied in 1857, and he has taken part in every campaign of importance since, having an experience of over forty years soldiering in the East. He had already the reputation of being an able cavalry officer, but in the expedition under Lord Roberts, or Sir Frederick Roberts, as he was then, to Afghanistan, Gen. Low must be said to have won his spurs. He took charge of the transport and so able an organizer did he prove that he converted it from the least into the most efficient portion of the force, thus rendering the famous march on Candahar possible.

Polo is one of the favorite pastimes of the Chitrals of northern India. According

thus rendering the famous march on Candahar possible.

Polo is one of the favorite pastimes of the Chitrals of northern India. According to Capt. Younghusband, they are very fond of sports of all kinds, playing polo with great dash and spirt. In his lecture before the Geographical Society he described the Chitrals as being remarkably like children, for they are gay, impulsive, warmhearted, easily roused and easily smoothed, but they have an incessant craving for presents which develops a spirit of avarice. Yet, "with all their faults, they are a people one likes to live among," he tells us. Their country, too, is not an unpleasant one. The scenery is wild and impressive, the country being likened to "a sea of mountains." It is practically bare, except in the lower part, and only in small patches at the very bottom of the narrow valleys is any cultivation to be found; all the remainder is bare, brown rock, only relieved by the snowy peaks. Of these, says Capt. Younghusband, Tirich Mir, 25,000 feet high, is by far the most important. It forms a lovely object as it is seen across the cultivated lands and orchards of Chitral, forming the snowy background to ridge after ridge along the valley. Except for these snowy peaks, however, the mountains are bare, and the greater part of the valley bottom is so also.

INVADING ENGLAND.

American Shoe Makers Reaching Out for the British Market.

LONDON, April 15 .- The Leicester correspondent of the Daily News says that a serious feature of the strike of the bootmakers is the rapid growth of the American makers is the rapid growth of the American competition in the trade. Three tons of American boots and shoes have been delivered in a single day to Leicester dealers, at prices cheaper than they could be purchased from Leicester manufactures. For instance, American-made ladies' glace kid boots are 8d per pair cheaper than the same quality of English made boots. Commenting on the foregoing, the Daily News says that at this rate there soon will be little left for English manufacturers or operatives to contend for. manufacturers or operatives to contend for.

The Venezuelan Dispute. LONDON, April 15 .- The Post editorially, ommenting on the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary troubles, says: "It is difficult to see how America can intervene in the dispute, as Great Britain has not invited her to arbitrate. Moreover, arbitration is impossi-ble until it is arranged which questions shall be left to arbitrators. Great Britain is willing to take up the matter where it was left in 1841, when the survey was made, and, after agreeing to a boundary which cannot be disputed by either side, to sub-mit the remaining territory to arbitration. It may interest Senator Morgan to know that the gold field district is not included in the territory covered by the

former survey." Bull and Spectator Shot. BARCELONA, April 14.-In the course of a bull fight here, to-day, the enraged bull jumped over the barriers and among the spectators. A wild rush was at once made for the exits, and in the stampede many persons were injured. The employes of the bull ring made an attempt to capture the bull, but they could not get him, and finally a civil guard fired at him with his the spectators. As soon as it was known that the bull was dead the spectators hurried back to their seats and the entertainment proceeded as though of the ordinary had happened.

Russia's Proposed Financial Step. LONDON, April 15 .- A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg states that the Novosti declares that the Minister of Finance intends to prepare for the estabment of a gold currency by permitting payments and business transactions on the basis of the gold rouble, which has hither-to been forbidden. The depreciation in sil-ver renders impossible the establishment of an actual silver rouble currency which is the Russian nominal standard, as represented by the paper rouble.

Calls the Armenians Rebels. LONDON, April 15 .- A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says the Nieu Treie Presse publishes an interview with the Sultan of Turkey, in which he referred to the Armenians as rebels. He was convinced, he added, that as soon as they realized that they had been misguided, they would return to their duties and to fidelity to his policy which, he declared, "is based on the principles of moderation, equal solicity of the convention of the co tude for all my subjects, and the exclusion of severity of every kind."

Meade's Squadron at Colon. COLON, April 14.-The American squadon, under command of Admiral Meade, arrived here to-day. A banquet will be given in honor of the officers. It is reported that two vessels of the squadron will leave shortly for Greytown, Nicaragua.

SUNDAY INCIDENT AT TOLEDO.

Iwenty-Six Laborers Arrested for Desecrating the Lord's Day.

TOLEDO, O., April 14.-Church goers in the lower part of the city were treated to the unusual spectacle shortly after 8 o'clock this morning of the Mayor and chief of police dashing out of the Lagrangestreet police station behind a fiery bay steed, followed immediately by two patrol wagons loaded to the steps with officers. Fifteen minutes later the wagons might have been seen wending their way to the central station, having on board twenty-six prisoners-street laborers who had been arrested on a charge of violating the ordi-nance prohibiting manual labor on Sun-day. These incidents formed the climax to the attempt of the Manufacturers' Railroad Company to lay a line on Water street without the permission, it is alleged, of the city engineer. The ordinance enfranchising the company passed the City Council after a bitter fight, and it was hinted during the a bitter fight, and it was hinted during the past week that the company would be restrained from attempting to put down rails on Water street. As the city clock struck midnight Sunday a big force of men was put to work on the line and continued without interruption until this morning. The men expected to finish their task by midnight to-night, but their hopes were shattered when the police put in an appearance. At the police station Bick & Giann, the contractors, gave bail for the twentythe contractors, gave ball for the twenty-six men arrested, and the latter will have a hearing to-morrow morning. This afternoon the Toledo Bending Company had papers drawn up asking for an injunction to
prevent further work on the line. Unless
the contractors are restrained they will
resume operations, they say, at midnight.
At all events, the franchise of the company
will be attacked, their opponents say, and
the latter claim they have a case that will

International Convention of "Y's," International Convention of "Y's."

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—The fifth annual international convention of the Young Women's Christian Association will meet here April 18-21, and it is expected 250 delegates will be present from the United States and the British provinces. Among the prominent speakers will be Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, D. D., California; L. W. Messner, Chicago; George C. Stebbins, Brooklyn; Mrs. Grace Whitney Evans, Detroit; Mrs. R. F. Morse, New York; Miss F. K. Price, general secretary of the international committee; Miss Helen F. Barnes, State secretary, Missourt; Miss Mary S. Dunn. State secretary, Pennsylvania; Miss Emma Silver, Detroit; Miss Belle Jeffrey, Minneapolis; Mrs. H. M. Hobart, Chicago; Miss Jennie T. Martin, State secretary, Illinois.

Ex-Congressman Strikes a Frenk.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

Blanche Lamont's Body Found in the Same Church Where Miss Williams's Remains Were Discoverd.

STUDENT DURANT ARRESTED

AND CHARGED WITH HAVING BUTCH-ERED BOTH YOUNG WOMEN.

He Is Also Supposed to Have Killed a Man, and Is Thought by the Police to Be a Jack the Ripper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-The Emanuel Baptist Church, on Bartlett street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, in this city, has been the scene of two of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the State. Yesterday the mutilated and murdered body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the edifice. To-day the nude body of Blanche Lamont was found in the tower of the church. The same hand, the authorities believe, slew both girls, and W. H. T. Durant, the young man suspected of both crimes, is now in custody.

Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams were members of the Emanuel Baptist Church and members of the Sunday school class. The former was a student at the Normal School on Powell street, in this city; the latter was a companion in a family in Alameda, across the bay from the city. Both were twenty-one years old, brunettes, and pretty and modest girls. Both had been the recipients of attentions from a young medical student, named W. H. T. Durant, who is also the librarian of the church and the secretary of the young people's society of the church.

On April 3 Miss Lamont disappeared. Diligent search failed to reveal any trace of her whereabouts, and her aunt, Mrs. Noble, with whom she had been living, was unable to throw any light on the affair, Miss Lamont came from Dillon, Mont., several months ago, having been in San Francisco for her health, and at the same time to attend the Normal School to perfect herself as a teacher. The last person seen in her company was W. H. T. Durant, a young nedical student, who, it seems, had been or friendly terms with the missing girl.

On Saturday night, at 11:10 o'clock, the mutilated body of Minnie Williams was found in the library of the church. The girl had been assaulted, and her remains were cut and hacked, the girl having evidently died from loss of blood. On further examination it was found that she had been gagged, the assailant tearing part of her underclothing and thrusting it down her throat with a sharp stick, badly lacerating the tongue. Two witnesses state that they saw a young man and a young woman, the former answering the description of Durant, and the latter that of Minnie Williams, enter the church. Following this clew, the police at once put the residence of Durant under surveillance.

LAST SEEN OF MISS WILLIAMS. Miss Williams lived with friends in Alameda, who gave her a home until she could secure a position. She had been a regular attendant of the Emanuel Church, having formerly lived in that neighborhood, but on the separation of her father and mother, had moved to Alameda. Friday morning the Morgan family with whom she had lived packed their househeld goods, intending to leave for Tacoma, and Miss Williams had removed her possessions to the house of Mrs. Voy, near the church. Friday evening she was to have attended a meeting of the young people's society of the Emanuel Church at Dr. Vogel's house, at 7:15 o'clock she left Mrs. Voy's house to attend the meeting, taking a latch-key with her. She never reappeared there. About this time Durant left his home on Fair Oaks street, in the same vicinity, bound for the same meeting. At 8 o'clock, Durant met Phillip Perkins and asked him some questions about a trip to Mount Diablo, which the signal corps of Mount Diablo, which the signal which he was a member was to make next day. At 9:30 he appeared at Dr. Vogel's residence where the meeting was in progressidence where the meeting was in progressidence where the meeting was in progressidence. ress, and none were merrier than he dur-ing the remainder of the evening. At 11 o'clock he left with a party of young peo-ple and went home. The next morning Durant arose early and went with his comrades of the signal corps to Mount Diablo, fifty miles away. The two murders are so closely con

that it is now necessary to go back to the Lamont case. Yesterday Mrs. Noble, the aunt of Miss Lamont, received through the mails a paper containing the four rings worn by her neice the day she disappeared. In the paper were written the name and address of Theodore Durant. This, to-gether with the fact Miss Williams, an heard to say that she knew Blanche been murdered, but had refused to tell what she knew and how, led the police to suspect the man who had killed Miss Williams had slain Miss Laa second murder. Late last night the de-tectives had about decided Durant had mur-dered Miss Williams, and this theory was further strengthened this morning after making a thorough search of Emanue Church. The dead and outraged body of making a thorough search of Emanuel Church. The dead and outraged body of Miss Lamont was found concealed in the steeple. Death had been caused by strangulation. The body was lying just inside the door of the tower room, nude and on the floor. Around the neck there were a few streaks, the marks of fingers that pressed deep into the flesh. The mouth was open, showing the regular teeth; the cheeks were badly distorted, being drawn, and the lips swollen and blood stained. The nose was the only feature that retained its original shape, for the cheeks were bloated. The girl's hair was matted with dirt and hung loosely about her shoulders. The body was in the last stages of decomposition, the odor emanating from the remains having reached the nostrils of the detectives before they opened the door. When the officers reached the top of the stairs they found the door leading to the tower room locked. They broke it open. The place was so dark they could not see, and one of the officers struck a match. As the was so dark they could not see, and one of the officers struck a match. As the light flared up they saw before them the dead body of the girl for whom they were searching. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was placed on a slab by the side of Minnie Williams. ARREST OF DURANT. As soon as the news became known im-

mense crowds surrounded the church and had to be kept back by the police. The chief of police sent for Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor of the church, and the report became current that he had been accused of the crimes and had been arrested. Then the crowds surged to Dr. Gibson's house and the excitement grew more intense. It soon had spread all over the city. Extra papers were gotten out and thousands of people flocked to the scene from all over the city. The rumors of the arrest were later denied, and it became known Dr. Gibson and the sexton of the church had been merely called to tell what they knew. At 5 o'clock came the news that Durant had been arrested at Walnut creek, on the road to Mount Diablo. He was caught by detective Anthony, who left in pursuit of him early this morning. The detective and his prisoner left on the next train for San Francisco, where they arrived this evening. Another immense crowd had gathered at the ferries to see the suspected murderer come in, but a detachment of police was in waiting mmense crowd had murderer come in o see the suspected murderer come in but a detachment of police was in waiting and they kept the crowd back. Durant was hustled into a patrol wagon and whirle away to the city prison, where he was locked up. The police are certain the have the right man. They claim to have the right man. They claim to have the right man. They claim to have the right man.